adjustment is to vary the electrical load of the electric power generator. These higher levels of system impedance do not just absorb the natural energy less efficiently, they greatly reduce the conversion efficiency of the natural energy converter. This greatly reduces the level of mechanical energy delivered to the drive system and prevents damage. This disclosed system is intelligent and reduces overly high energy available to acceptable levels while continuing to generate useful power."

C1

Amend the paragraph beginning at the bottom of page 6 through line 6 of page 7 as follows:

C2

"To provide intelligent control of the over-stroke protection technology, a sensor (e.g., shown as 80 in the drawing) is needed to detect the position of the stroking section of the energy converter. In the case of a rotary driven device such as a turbine, a sensor that measures speed is needed; for a linearly driven device, e.g., an hydraulic cylinder, a cylinder piston position sensor is needed. Such sensors would normally be present in known power generating systems to provide operational information and, for use with the present invention, the outputs from such sensors are also communicated to the over-stroke controller. In a simple control strategy, an over-stroke control computer 22 constantly monitors the stroke position or system rotary speed and does not take action unless the measured values exceed a pre-selected value. When the stroke position or rotary speed exceeds the pre-selected value, the over-stroke controller significantly increases the system impedance. If the next sensor readings are still too high, the impedance is again increased. This procedure is repeated until the sensor readings are within the acceptable range. If the rotary speed or position does not increase, the over-stroke control returns to the monitoring mode and the regular (known) power conversion circuit continues to operate the system."

Amend the claims as follows: